

Educational.

ABRELIKH, 127, Phillip-street.—Miss DAINER, Preparatory School for Boys. New quarter begins April.

ACCORDING to Mr. BURKE, Drawing, &c., Pictorial Hall, 469 Pitt-street.

MATRICULATION CLASS and a Civil Service CLASS is held by Mr. WEIS, 177A, Liverpool-street.

NEW Quarter, Callian's Progressive School of Singing, in Mount street, Palmer and Co., George-street, 14, 15.

LADY.—A widow, Mrs. H. G. MASON, wishes to meet another Lady who could join her in engaging a first-class GOVERNESS; she has two daughters, aged 13 and 14, and would like the others to be about the same. Address E. B. Box 11, Pitt-street.

ARDN AKEE SCHOOL, Lansdowne House, Burwood. PRINCIPALS: Mrs. and the MISTRESSES ANIE. NEW TERM COMMENCES APRIL 1st.

SCHOOL OF SWIMMING, Mrs. G. J. COOPER, 18, Pitt-street. Non-pupils can join both classes.

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CLASSES FOR FRENCH CONVERSATION at Mrs. ROSS' Chapel, Burwood. Classes, 10s. per term. Next term, April 1. For terms address as above, or Madame TOURNAY, Ashford Hill, Redfern-street, Redfern.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—CLASSES for Girls, 10s. per term. Terms moderate. Prospectus on application. Rev. B. KEENAN, Head master.

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MACLEAY LODGE, ELIZABETH BAY.

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Next term will begin April 1st.

PUPILS wanted for Piano Instruction; terms moderate. Miss Young, 28, Pitt-street, Surry Hills.

ROSEBERRY COLLEGE, DARLEY-ROAD, MANLY.

The SECOND QUARTER of the present term commences on April 1, when fresh pupils may be enrolled.

DANCING CLASS, conducted by Messrs. Neale, Sydney, will then be opened. The names of intending pupils may be left at the College as soon as possible.

ROYSTON COLLEGE. R. BEVIL, M.A., M.R.C.P., Head Master.

Two candidates passed at the recent Matriculation Examination. Mr. J. CRAUGH and Mr. WRIGHT. New term commences April 1.

Vacancies for Resident and Daily Pupils.

SIGNOR BALATY teaches Italian and Singing; quarters by entrance; also Class of Children. 109, Pitt-street, W. SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.

Miss FLOWER desires to inform that the Second Quarter will commence April 1.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, ROSEBANK, Darlinghurst.

Principal—MADAME DE MONTGOLFIER. Examiner—Mr. WHITFIELD (Sydney Grammar School).

Senior Resident Governess—Mrs. MCINTOSH.

Head Governess—Mrs. MCINTOSH.

Next term will begin April 1st.

TH E S C H O O L, MUNICIPAL, BOYS' SCHOOL.

Vacancies for Boarders. Healthy Climate. Special attention paid to arithmetic, spelling, and composition. Class for young and able boys. Forms, 10 guineas per quarter. For particulars apply to H. G. HENRION, Principal.

UNIVERSITY Scholar and Medico-Legal Student.

Mr. H. H. HARRISON, in charge, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

TIME-TABLE OF EVENING LECTURES.

LAST TERM, 1885.

FIRST YEAR.—Division A.

MONDAY—7 p.m., Latin and Mathematics on alternate weeks.

TUESDAY—8 p.m., Physics.

FRIDAY—8 p.m., Mathematics.

LECTURE FEES per term, £4 10s.

FIRST YEAR.—Division A.

MONDAY—7 p.m., Mathematics and Latin on alternate weeks.

WEDNESDAY—8 p.m., Mathematics.

FRIDAY—8 p.m., French and French.

LECTURE FEES per term, £3 10s. 6d.

SECOND YEAR.

MONDAY—8 p.m., Latin and Mathematics, on alternate weeks.

WEDNESDAY—8 p.m., Mathematics.

FRIDAY—8 p.m., Latin.

LECTURE FEES per term, £3 10s. 6d.

FRIDAY—8 p.m., French and French.

LECTURE FEES per term, £3 10s. 6d.

LECTURES IN CHESTER.—Mr. T. SUTHER, B.A. Lecturer in Mathematics—Mr. H. G. GOGGS, M.A. Lecturer in French—Dr. MAX. Lecturer in Experimental Physics—Professor WARREN.

Students desirous of attending evening lectures during the term may apply to the University on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock.

The lectures of the University are open to non-matriculated students upon payment of the usual fees.

H. E. BARF, Registrar.

VOLIN.—F. Z. Hermann, 228, Downing-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, LESSONS ON THE BUGLE, Apply, stating terms, &c., to H. M. S., Herald Office.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after MARCH, 1886.

D.—and **W**. **B**URKE, **R**EMOVED to their new OFFICES, No. 82, Pitt-street, Cornhill Pitt and Bathurst streets.

Sydney, 29th February, 1886.

MASON BROTHERS, Limited, have REMOVED to No. 263, Pitt-street, between Erskine and Margaret streets.

Branch Shipping Office—14, Spring-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, WILLIAM SMALL and GEORGE EDWARD SMALL, both of Argyle-street, Liverpool, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and from us by Mr. ARGYLE-street, Miller's Point, Sydney aforesaid, has this day BEEN DISMISSED by mutual consent, and from the present date we shall be known as WILLIAM SMALL, and his wife, Mrs. NELLIE SMALL, and we shall be known as the said WILLIAM SMALL alone, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities, and receive all money payable to the late firm. Dated this first day of March, 1886. WILLIAM SMALL.

Witness—WILLIAM H. MARSH, Solicitor, 143, King-street, Sydney.

With reference to the above, the undersigned wishes to tender his sincere thanks to the constituents of the late firm for their patronage, and trusts to merit a confirmation of the same. Small's Bakery, Miller's Point. Established 1845.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.

The Partnership between us, the undersigned, WILLIAM MILEY WALKER and ROBERT HANLEY, as General Importers and Exporters, 10, Pitt-street, Sydney, and J. H. LEMON, and COMPANY, at 26, Margaret-street, Sydney, New South Wales, has BEEN DISMISSED by mutual consent as from the 1st instant.

The business will be continued at the same place by the said William Miley Walker, who will pay and receive all debts owing to and the late firm.

Dated the seventh day of March, 1886. W. M. WALKER.

(Signed.) F. J. MURRAY.

ROBERT H. LEMON.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

I have this day admitted Mr. CHARLES ROBERT ARMSTRONG SMITH, as a Partner, in my business of Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court, which business has been conducted under the firm and style of H. B. SMITH and SMITH, since 1862.

Dated this 16th March, 1886.

R. BURDETT SMITH.

109, King-street, Sydney.

We, the undersigned, EVELYN ROBERT MANNING and ARTHUR BOSWELL MASON, have this day entered into Partnership as SURVEYORS, under the name of MANNING and MASON, and our business will be carried on at Gladstone-street, Liverpool, England.

Dated 16th March, 1886.

EVELYN MANNING.

(License No. 100, Reg'd. Act.)

A. BOSWELL MASON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The UNDERSIGNED, having assumed Authorising Power, will thankfully receive Outward MAIL, and forward to him, any letter or document which may be entrusted to him.

ACCOUNTS promptly rendered.

N. HERMAN.

Temporary premises, 19th Pitt-street, near King-street.

D. M. MANGHAM, Esq., having now removed to Town, may be CONSULTED at his residence, 2, Lyons-terrace, Liverpool-street.

B.—to inform the public I have sold by Business as usual to J. T. WALLS, and solicit a continuation of his business.

ELIZABETH WALLS.

Box 5, Pitt-street.

Apartments, Board and Residence.

ABRIGHT large front ROOM, well furnished, recently splendid new, bath, 7, Moore's-road, Millers Point.

ACCOMMODATION for two gentlemen, large double room, 184, Forbes-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, suit two gentlemen, private family, 2nd floor, 184, Forbes-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, suit lady going to other lodgers, 57, Bourke-street.

GOOD BOARD and clean Beds for Boarders per week, 184, Pitt-street, Church-still.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, suit gentleman friends, 361, Pitt-street; terms £10.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, suit two gentlemen, 184, Pitt-street.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English mail, per Orient Company's steamer *Liguria*, was delivered in Sydney yesterday morning. Our London correspondent sends us full accounts of papers received are to the 19th February.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Londoners have experienced a sharp, sharp, unpleasant shock which has brought home to them the utter helplessness of modern civilisation when the police fail to come up to the mark. The papers by this mail will give you full accounts of the state in which London has been kept for the first half of the week. The condition of terror in which the respectable classes passed Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday was solely due to the extraordinary apathy of the duly constituted guardians of law and order. The fact seems to be that the police, as well as the general public, have been too indifferent to the growth of the social democratic movement which has, for some time, been going on in our midst. Not that there is the slightest ground for any apprehension of a socialist upheaval, but the texts preached by Messrs. Hyndman, Champion, and Burns are of a nature to appeal specially to the criminal desires and passions of the lower classes of society, and we have no right to be surprised at the latter having seized upon the first opportunity—even if they were not, as is highly probable, instigated to the same—of putting these precepts into practice. But this very rational deduction never seems to have been made either by the police or the public. The ideas that the London rough, lecher, and pickpocket would dare to act upon hims given him by Messrs. Hyndman, Champion, and Burns do not seem even to have dawned upon them. Consequently, when this actually occurred, here, everybody, police and all were taken completely by surprise, and a man between 2000 and 3000 pounds absolutely had the West-end of London at their mercy for nearly half-a-day. That they did not effect much damage than what actually occurred is simply due to the fact that they did not feel their own power, and that, from pure force of habit, they were haunted by the fear that the police would unexpectedly come upon them. But the police did nothing of the kind, and though the military officers, who were in the West-end clubs when the rioting began, hurried back to their quarters in the expectation of receiving immediate orders to call out their men to disperse the rioters, the authorities who are charged with the protection of the London public made not the slightest effort to do their duty.

The following two days, when the actual rioting was over, the police endeavoured to make up for their want of energy on the Monday by industriously circulating rumours calculated to keep the peaceful inhabitants of the metropolis in a state of wild alarm. We had stories of vast mobs marching upon the metropolis from the various outlying districts of London, smashing windows and looting shops along the line of route. The police sent round messages to the shopkeepers to close their places of business, an extra military guard was placed upon the Bank of England, and throughout fully one-half of London all business was suspended for the greater part of a day, and when the day closed the alarms were found to be absolutely groundless. Happily, the scare has now passed away, and the people are laughing at themselves for having been so easily frightened. At the same time, a strong disposition exists to blame the police for the negligences they displayed in coping with a difficulty which a body of 200 constables, acting at the right moment, would have prevented ever assuming serious proportions.

There is not the slightest political or even social significance attaching to the affair of last Monday. The facts, which are in a nutshell, speak for themselves. A demonstration of unemployed workmen was arranged to be held in Trafalgar Square—which is the "Domain" of London—and it so happened that the promoters of this demonstration were prominent fair traders. Mr. Hyndman and his crew have a strong dislike to the fair traders, and, moreover, they wished to take advantage of a gathering of workmen to expound their own peculiar views. While the meetings of Socialists and unemployed labourers were being held a section of the Socialist mob, excited by the language of Mr. Burns, slipped away from Trafalgar Square, rushed down Pall Mall and commenced to smash the windows of the clubs, Liberal and Conservative alike. From smashing windows they took to looting shops—not provision shops, as it was noted, as a starving mob would have done, but jewellers' shops—and so the riot spread. The most singular element in the composition of the mob was the undoubted fact that there was a small body of men who had come with the deliberate intention of doing mischief, and these formed the nucleus of the band of wrecks. The real working-class disclaim all connection with Mr. Hyndman and his followers, and are excessively indignant that the latter should have succeeded in even temporarily involving them in a suspicion of complicity with the work of rowdies and ruffians. No one, however, now accuses the genuine London artisan of any participation in the same. The destruction of property effected last Monday is recognised as having been the work of a couple of thousand of the scum of our courts and alleys, whose the police could have scented like chaff had they been so inclined.

Next to the London riots, the split in the Parnellite camp has been the most noteworthy subject of the week. The circumstances of this case are briefly these:—A vacany having occurred in the representation of Galway, the Parnellite party nominated Captain O'Shea, well-known in connection with the Kilmalimane treaty negotiations, the Nationalist candidate. The people of Galway, however, chose a candidate of their own—a Mr. Lynch; and, to the surprise of everybody, Mr. Healy, the former private secretary of Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Biggar, the faithful henchman of the same, suddenly appeared in Galway in support of Mr. Lynch's candidature. Mr. Parnell, when the intimation of this rebellion against his authority reached him, hurried off to Galway to quell the mutiny, and was met at the railway station by a howling mob, who greeted him with cries of, "To hell with Parnell, the traitor," and Mr. Lynch consented to retire, and Captain O'Shea was duly elected yesterday. This is the third rebellion against his authority which Mr. Parnell has quelled by his personal activity. But it is far more serious than the other two, on account of Messrs. Healy and Biggar taking so prominent a part in it; and even now the rupture cannot be said to be healed, for great irritation prevails in the ranks of the Nationalists at Captain O'Shea having been thrust upon them. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, and father-in-law of Mr. Healy, has spoken out very strongly on the point, and it is highly probable that we shall shortly witness another revolt against Mr. Parnell's domination.

There is at length a fair prospect of the public obtaining a substantial reduction in the cable tariffs between Australia and England. The criticisms which have been passed upon Mr. Pender seem to have been somewhat unjust, for that gentleman has shown a ready disposition to make such concessions to the telegraphing public as lay in his power. The reductions which were proposed at the Berlin Conference seem for the most part to have been finally abandoned in consequence of the adverse attitude of Germany, Russia, and India; but Mr. Pender has now submitted to the representatives of the Australian Government in this country two proposals in the direction of reduced cable tariffs. On behalf of the Eastern Extension Cable Company, he recently offered a reduction of 2s. 6d. per word if all the Australasian colonies would unite in guaranteeing a compensation for another six years beyond the term which it has yet to run of the subsidy of £22,400 a year, which is now paid by the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. This subsidy has still about 13 or 14 years to run. The Agents-General were favourably disposed towards this offer; but the Government of Queensland is reported to be disinclined to agree to the same. Mr. Pender then made an offer of an unconditional reduction of 1s. 6d. per word for public messages, to commence on July 1, together with a further reduction of a like amount, making a reduction of 2s. 6d. per word in all, if the non-contributing colonies would join

the others in the above-mentioned guarantee. The Indian Government, in opposing the reduction in the post rates, had their objection on the ground that the proposed post rate reduction would not be applicable to the colonies, which do not contribute to the subsidy paid by the Cable Company; but if the Australian Governments should agree upon a federal subsidy to the Cable Company, this objection would of course be removed.

When last I wrote it was understood that Mr. Philip Wodehouse, a cousin of the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, had been appointed to the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. This appointment, had it been confirmed, would give him general satisfaction, for Mr. Wodehouse is an exceedingly able man, and despite the unpopularity of the "Kimberley clan," is a member of the more Philic-Colonial party, which finds its chief representative in Lord Rosebery. Mr. W. E. Forster, and, shall I say, Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P. Unfortunately, the news was not true. The new Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, a parochial politician if ever there was one, and whose sole claim to public recognition rests upon the active part he took in the now happily-extinct controversy concerning the right of Dissenters to the use of the parish churchyard. Mr. Morgan, however, has done yeoman's service in the drudgery of Liberalism, and at the general election he inflicted a severe blow on territorial Toryism by defeating in his own kingdom, Sir Watkin Wynn, the king of North Wales. This, although there was not much fuss made about it at the time, was in reality as important a victory as that of Mr. Gladstone over the Earl of Dalkeith in Midlothian six years ago. The new Premier therefore presumably felt bound to reward Mr. Osborne Morgan, and so he put him into an office for which he is not in the slightest degree fitted, and the work of which, judging from all we know of his past career, will be most distasteful to him.

However, even if the present Government should remain in office for any length of time, which is not very probable, a ray of hope has been held out by the *Daily News* that Earl Granville's sway at the Colonial Office may not be of long duration. Your contemporary, which, in spite of the levity it displays under the management of its new editor, Mr. W. H. Lucy, we must accept as the responsible Ministerial journal, indicated a few days ago that if Sir Charles Dilke emerged, as now he has done, from the divorce suit Crawford, the King of North Wales. This, although there was not much fuss made about it at the time, was in reality as important a victory as that of Mr. Gladstone over the Earl of Dalkeith in Midlothian six years ago. The new Premier therefore presumably felt bound to reward Mr. Osborne Morgan, and so he put him into an office for which he is not in the slightest degree fitted, and the work of which, judging from all we know of his past career, will be most distasteful to him.

This is the end of my letter. I will now add a few words.

in England, having netted, according to report, upwards of forty thousand pounds.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday last, Mr. Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General of South Australia, read a paper on the subject of telegraphic enterprise in Australia. Sir John Coode, the well-known engineer, presided. The Duke of Manchester, not being able to take the chair. The paper dealt chiefly with the gradual progress of the telegraph wire over the entire Australian continent, and, though very interesting, was a little trying to the patience of a general audience. It alluded to the fact that, up to the beginning of 1874, the mail steamers did not call at Adelaide, but went direct to Melbourne. Mr. Todd said:—"Smashing under the Injustice, South Australia maintained, at a very heavy cost, a line of branch steamers to King George's Sound, and as these steamers usually arrived at Adelaide about 30 hours in advance of the mail at Melbourne, the eastern colonies were indebted to us for the early reception of news. There was great competition between the newspapers in Melbourne and Sydney to secure first possession of the wires. On one occasion several chapters of the Bible were put in for this purpose, and for years the Adelaide correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* and *Sydney Morning Herald* travelled to and from King George's Sound, so as to have his reports, sometimes extending over 20,000 words, ready for transmission immediately on the arrival of the steamer." A brief discussion followed, in which Sir Samuel, Mr. Murray Smith, and Sir Arthur Blyth took part.

The case of Crawford v. Dilke has been heard and decided by Mr. Justice Brett, without a jury. Mr. Crawford has obtained his decree, and Sir Charles Dilke has been acquitted of complicity with Mrs. Crawford. A question now exists whether a good cause has been made out to bring him into a public scandal as much as possible. Mr. Crawford's main object, it must be supposed, was to obtain a divorce, and only just sufficient evidence seems to have been adduced to effect this object.

From our files of London papers of the 12th February we take the following extracts:—

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

A conference of London working men favourable to emigration to the colonies and America was held for 10th February, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of discussing the question of emigration to the colonies to the present severe depression. Mr. George Pott presided, and in opening the proceedings said that the conference had been called as a preliminary to a larger conference on the subject of the unemployed. On behalf of a large number of working men, who had been engaged in the same, he said, he had been invited to speak at the meeting. One of the speakers, who was a wheelwright by trade, and who had been working with an Irish Nationalist, rented a small house and shop in the busiest part of one of the suburbs. It was in the course of time that the Prince was to be installed, and it was his desire to have his shop decorated in the manner of the prince's. As soon as the capture was effected I was to start for Paris, see one of the members of the French Directory, tell him of my need, but I am afraid he would not be able to help me. I am told that the Prince was very popular with the people as at the period I speak of, and I well confess that his mother's death and love of the people have won him many friends. The Central Council said that they would negotiate for an "exchange" of prisoners.

The plaintiff said that the defendant had crossed a river, and that he could not have been in the boat he should have got out with it, and while he was waiting for the bird to get into such a position that he could shoot it without spoiling its feathers, the defendant, knowing in which direction he had gone, fired and wounded the plaintiff. It was admitted that the shot was fired from the plaintiff's gun, and a doctor was called to prove the injury sustained.

The defendant's case was that the plaintiff had crossed a river, and that he could not have been in the boat he should have got out with it.

He then turned up. It was for the jury to decide upon the discrepancies in the evidence. The main question was, had the defendant been guilty of want of reasonable care and prudence? If they came to a question of damages they had nothing to do with the amount claimed by the plaintiff; they would give him reasonable compensation.

The jury, after a short retirement, found a verdict for the defendant.

STOCKDALE V. BENNETT AND OTHERS.

This was an action for libel against the *Evening News*. The alleged libel was contained in a letter written by a Mrs. Mulcahy and Ashton, and published in the *Evening News* on May 10, 1885. Mrs. Mulcahy was a member of an exploring party led by Mr. Stockdale in 1884 to explore the Kimberley district in Western Australia. The allegations complained of were that Mrs. Stockdale had left Mulcahy and another member of the party, and had been separated from him, and that the Prince had been or was likely to be hidden by her. The declaration set out that Harry Stockdale and Mr. G. B. Simpson, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Butterworth, instructed by Messrs. Rogers and Mr. G. H. Held, instructed by Messrs. Stephen Laurence, and J. Quaes, for the defendants.

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THE SPLIT IN THE PARNEILLE PARTY.—SCENES OF DISORDER.

The split in the Nationalist party caused by the Galway election has been tided over by the withdrawal of Mr. Lynch. Mr. Parnell arrived at Galway on the morning of the 10th February, accompanied by Messrs. T. Sexton, T. O'Connor, J. J. Kelly, J. Keay, and H. Campbell. They were received by Mr. St. Leger Herbert, permanent Under-Secretary to the Colonial Department. Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of himself and the rest, made the usual compliments to the noble earl on his assumption of his new duties, and briefly alluded to the vast financial and material progress which had been made by the colonies since Earl Granville last presided over the Colonial Department of State. Earl Granville, who excels in felicitous little speeches as much as he does in decision of action, made a very graceful reply. He said that the names of all the gentlemen present were perfectly well known to him. Four of them had held important public positions in their respective colonies when he was last at the Colonial Office. With Sir Charles Tupper and Sir F. D. Bell, the Agent-General for New Zealand, the noble Earl said that he had had intimate personal relations with both of them, and the rest made the usual compliments to the noble earl on his assumption of his new duties, and briefly alluded to the vast financial and material progress which had been made by the colonies since Earl Granville last presided over the Colonial Department of State. Earl Granville, who excels in felicitous little speeches as much as he does in decision of action, made a very graceful reply. He said that the names of all the gentlemen present were perfectly well known to him. Four of them had held important public positions in their respective colonies when he was last at the Colonial Office. With Sir Charles Tupper and Sir F. D. 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RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE ZIGZAG.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED.

Rumours reached town yesterday morning that a railway accident had happened at the first Zigzag, and that several persons had been killed and many more injured. As usual, rumour magnified the affair, and the real facts of the case, as officially reported, are as follows:—The No. 32 up train—otherwise known as the tourist's train—which leaves Bathurst at about 1 o'clock in the morning, ran into the buffer-stops at the upper points on the Zigzag, on this side of the Blue Mountains, near Luraville. The train was damaged, and two ladies and a boy were hurt. A special engine, van, and carriages, and a medical man, were at once obtained from Penrith, and the man was cleared for one train to proceed. It was not found necessary to send a medical man from Sydney, as the injuries were not supposed to be of a very serious nature, but a member of the Medical Board was in attendance at the railway station at Redfern when the train arrived. The train in question was to reach Sydney at 11.35 a.m., and, therefore, the accident must have occurred about 10 o'clock.

A later account says:—The train which met with the accident left Glenbrook at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, being 10 minutes late. When it arrived at the top of the point of the Zigzag the rails were found to be very "greasy," owing to heavy mist prevailing at the time. The train, composed of nine carriages, became unmanageable, although the driver and guard applied both air and hand brakes, and finally ran into what is known as the "top buffer" of the Zigzag. The shock wrecked the engine and severely damaged two carriages, besides injuring many of the passengers. As there was a telegraph line Lucasville, near the scene of the accident, a message was sent from that place to Glenbrook, and when the occurrence was telegraphed to Penrith, and at 11.15 minutes past 11 o'clock a relief train was sent with Dr. Swaine, of Penrith, on board, and the passenger transferred into it, and brought to Sydney, arriving at Redfern at a quarter to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Woodley met the train at the station, and attended to the wants of the passengers. The gradient at the point of the road where the accident occurred is 1 in 33. The Westinghouse air-brake was used.

A gentleman who was in the train states that the brakes worked badly, owing to the slippery nature of the metals. On approaching the "top buffer" the main brake pressure could not be brought to bear on the train, which ran into the buffer with considerable force. Many of the passengers were stunned in a whiplash in consequence of the violence of the collision, and much excitement and confusion prevailed. It is also stated that the shock overthrew the train at one or two stopping-places on the way down from Wentworth. It is believed that the driver did all he could to avoid the accident, but was powerless to arrest the progress of the train, in the slippery condition of the rails.

Mr. George Cudlery, Engineer for Existing Lines; Mr. W. Scott, Locomotive Engineer; and Mr. D. Kirkaldie, Assistant Traffic Manager, left Sydney yesterday afternoon, in order to institute an inquiry into the cause of the unfortunate occurrence.

The following is a list of injured, as far as can be ascertained:

Miss Innes (Manor House, Mount Victoria), shock and sprained foot.

Mrs. Auburn, injury to forehead.

Mr. J. Meek, M.L.A., shock, some slight injury to head, giddiness.

William Ross, Katumba, severe shock, with injury to side and back.

Mrs. Hughes, early wound, expectant blood.

Miss Hughes, wound over eye, small wound on eyelid.

Miss Macpherson, slight injury to hip.

William Cole, child of nine years, sickly, injury to head, scalp wound.

Mrs. J. D. Brown, injury to wrist.

Robert Hemming, bruise to knee, the right eye.

Mrs. Harrison, injury to forehead.

John Martin, scalps wound.

Mrs. Ashburn, shock and scalp wound.

John Marshall, a lad, bruise to leg.

John M. Lithgow, cut hand, and injury to knee.

Miss Osborne, Penrith, cut hand, and other injuries.

Jane Westdale, head injured.

John Barnesby, injury to thigh.

Robert Hemming, William Board, Mrs. Osborne, and Mr. Brown are reported to be rather severely injured.

[By TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEMBRITH, MONDAY.

The following handicaps have been declared for the Windsor Farm races, to be run on Saturday, April 3rd:—

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN v. COMBINED TEAM.

A DRAWN GAME.

[By TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.

The above match was continued to-day, and resulted in a drawn game, the Eleven having to leave at half past 4. The Fifteen made a stubborn stand, and were not disposed of till they had made 330. Scott and Trott batted well, and several others played creditably. The Eleven sent in Jarvis and Bruce, and started hitting in the hope of making the required 164 before they had to leave. Scott and Bonnor made some splendid hits; but with the exception of Jones, who played his usual game, no one made a stand, and six wickets were lost for 102. The following are the scores:—

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.			
First Innings	Second Innings	Wickets	
Bruce, b Phillips	16		
Jarvis, and b Jones	4		
Jones, not out	44		
Scott, not out	12		
Trott, b Jones	12		
Palmer, b Houston, b Trot	10		
McPherson, b Trot	5		
Shand, not out	12		
Total, with 6 wickets down	102		

COMBINED FIFTEEN.			
First Innings	Second Innings	Wickets	
Houston, b Giffen	55		
Lyon, b Giffen, b Garrett	18		
Blissman, b Giffen	23		
Harcott, b Giffen	23		
Trot, b Palmer	40		
Noel, b Palmer	5		
Jones, b Giffen	19		
Phillips, b Giffen	19		
Shand, not out	15		
Bruce, b Palmer	11		
Palmer, b Palmer	18		
McPherson, b Shand	0		
Sundries	29		
Total,	330		

ROWING ANALYSIS.			
Balls.	Runs.	Maltons.	Wickets.
Garrett	16	16	0
Bruce	24	15	1
Palmer	248	96	4
McPherson	307	135	0
Jones	18	9	0
Evans	33	16	7
	13	9	0
Total,	530	300	12

WINDSOR FARM RACES.		Case.	
BY TELEGRAPH.	FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.	Case.	
WEST MAITLAND, MONDAY.			
The following handicaps have been declared for the Windsor Farm races, to be run on Saturday, April 3rd:—			
FIRST HANDBACAP—7 furlongs.			
Soldier Boy	st 1b		
Pet Girl	8 2		
Archie	7 7		
Fuse	7 1		
WINDSOR FARM HANDBACAP—1 mile and 1 furlong.			
Soldier Boy	8 2		
Fuse	8 10		
Goldfinch	8 0		
Ishmael	8 8		
Sundries	8 9		
Stallion	8 5		
Blazing	8 3		
WELTER HANDBACAP—7 furlongs.			
Soldier Boy	8 2		
Fuse	8 2		
Goldfinch	8 10		
Ishmael	8 8		
Sundries	8 9		
Blazing	8 3		
THE TURF.			
Splendid entries have been received for the Sydney Derby Club meeting, to be run on the Agricultural Society's Ground on April 3. For the Maiden Trot a dozen have entered, and for the Grand Distance Handicap there are 16 entries, which include Native, Cal, Letham, and Zenon, and Teviot. The Fougny Handicap has attracted 11 entries.			
The gates and booths in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Canterbury Park Racing Club, on next Saturday, 27th instant, were open from 1 p.m. yesterday.			
The gates and booths in connection with the Canterbury Park Race Club have added another day's racing to their present fixture for 1886, which will take place on Monday, June 28.			
The following are the latest results of the New Zealand and Tasmania Handicaps, and Flora, Hawkebury Handicaps, and Zeno and Merlin.			
A New Zealand exchange says that the New Zealand Stud Company have just purchased for 4000 sovereigns a very powerful and symmetrical horse named Dan Godfrey. He stands 16h. hin., and is a son of Musket.			
CANTERBURY PARK RACE CLUB.			
The following are the weights for the above races, on March 27.—			
THE FLYING STAKES—6 furlongs.			
st. lb.			
Euroclydon	5 9	Aberpadden	7 0
First Demon	5 4	Wind	6 10
Leamont	5 2	Tarrafal	6 10
Rebus	5 0	Robin Hood	6 5
Carib	5 7	Alma	6 4
Arista	5 1	Pyrenees	6 2
Enigma	5 1	Jack	6 0
THE MARCH HANDBACAP—1½ miles.			
Ellington	8 7	Arista	7 0
Euroclydon	8 5	Soldier's Wind	7 0
Comus	8 0	Tarrafal	6 5
Leamont	7 12	Stanley	6 5
Rebus	7 10	Victor	6 0
Carib	7 7	Pyrenees	6 0
Arista	7 5	2 Bessy	6 0
Enigma	7 1		
THE FLYING STAKES—6 furlongs.			
st. lb.			
Euroclydon	5 9	Aberpadden	7 0
First Demon	5 4	Wind	6 10
Leamont	5 2	Tarrafal	6 10
Rebus	5 0	Robin Hood	6 5
Carib	5 7	Alma	6 4
Arista	5 1	Pyrenees	6 2
Enigma	5 1	Jack	6 0
THE MARCH HANDBACAP—1½ miles.			
Ellington	8 7	Arista	7 0
Euroclydon	8 5	Soldier's Wind	7 0
Comus	8 0	Tarrafal	6 5
Leamont	7 12	Stanley	6 5
Rebus	7 10	Victor	6 0
Carib	7 7	Pyrenees	6 0
Arista	7 5	2 Bessy	6 0
Enigma	7 1		
THE LADIES' MILLE.			
Euroclydon	8 7	Bourke	0 3
Blazing	10 7	Bromley	0 0
Goldfinch	9 10	Albert Edward	0 0
Upper Cut	9 7	Gwen	0 0
Rebus	9 7	Gwenborough	0 0
Tarrafal	9 1	Jester	0 0
		Total	3 wickets
		Spurway	13
		2 P. Charlton, not out	
		Byres	1
		P. Charlton, 5 wickets	24
		Spurway, 13 runs, 1 maiden over, 3 wickets. Ogilvy, 12 runs, 12 runs, 1 maiden over, 3 wickets.	
		Total	3 wickets
		Spurway, 12 runs, 12 runs, 1 maiden over, 3 wickets.	
		Ogilvy, 12 runs, 12 runs, 1 maiden over, 3 wickets.	
		Total	3 wickets
		Spurway, 12 runs, 12 runs, 1 maiden over, 3 wickets.	

vious, however, that whatever reasons of public policy require that banks of issue should publish regular returns of their assets and liabilities, cannot but apply with proportionate force to the building societies. They are allowed to invite deposits, and to receive and hold large sums of money contributed by the public, mostly the wages-earning class, in the shape of payments on their shares; and it is necessarily a matter of vital importance to those concerned that the funds entrusted to the societies should be faithfully dealt with and secured. Mr. TECHE estimates that they possess assets at the present time probably to the amount of £4,000,000, and he adds:—"These assets have been built up by the savings and contributions of the thrifty and industrious poor, and their improper use might involve thousands of mechanics and labourers in absolute poverty." The narrative of his efforts to obtain information about these institutions is curiously suggestive. On application to the Registrar of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, he obtained a list comprising the names of seventy building societies, to each of which he addressed a circular letter requesting information. By far the greater number took no notice of his communication; but by means of personal applications, he managed to get some information from twenty out of the seventy. Desiring at the same time to get some particulars with respect to the numerous land companies which have sprung up of late years in the city, and which are registered under the Companies Act of 1874, he addressed himself to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, from whose office he obtained a list of thirty-six of these companies; and after much trouble he also succeeded, by personal effort, in obtaining the reports issued by sixteen of them. The assets of these sixteen land companies amounted to £1,724,450, and those of the twenty building societies to £2,242,606, making a total of £3,967,050. The whole of the building societies together are estimated to possess assets to the extent of £4,000,000; while the total assets of the various building societies and land companies doing business in the Australian colonies are estimated at £15,000,000 to £20,000,000.

The peculiar state of things disclosed in this statement does not appear to exist in the other colonies, where the business carried on by these societies is placed under State supervision by means of special legislation. There is no difficulty there in obtaining the desired information from official sources. The inquirer is not driven to make personal application to the societies, nor is he met with any official obstacles in the course of his investigations. But there is another respect, of even greater importance, in which the position of the building societies in this colony seems to be peculiar. They have assumed the power to extend their operations into fields generally left to associations of a very different character. The building society was originally established in England for the purpose of enabling its members, by means of advances on their shares, to acquire freeholds on terms not obtainable under any other system. By this means the shareholder was placed in a position to become his own landlord, instead of paying rent for his dwelling. As the system was designed for the special benefit of mechanics and others of limited means, it was regarded as one which naturally called for some regulation by the State, and consequently the operations of the societies were controlled by express provisions in the Acts of Parliament which gave them existence.

But the building society as it exists here at the present day is a very different institution. It certainly carries out the original design, so far as relates to the advances of money for building operations. But, not satisfied with the safe and profitable business marked out by the Legislature, it has now taken up the risks involved in land speculations. The funds derived from the subscriptions of its members are largely invested in suburban blocks bought up for subdivision and sale. "Instead of confining themselves," as Mr. TECHE says, "to the simple occupation of collectors and lenders of the contributions of their members, they have been receiving large sums of money on deposit, borrowing from banks and other financial corporations, and transforming themselves into huge land-jobbers. The transactions of some of these societies in land are very large—so large in fact that, except under the most prudent management, it is not unlikely that a financial crisis would entail disaster on more than one apparently prosperous institution."

But the sort of management that can be safely relied upon during a crisis is not to be found everywhere. "The management of these societies," we are told, "is sometimes in the hands of people who, however honest and well-meaning they may be, do not possess the technical knowledge so desirable in their administration." The manner in which the land speculations referred to are carried on deserves notice. "The practice in this matter is for a society to purchase a large block of land, cut it up in small sections of 20 to 50 feet frontage, provide a special train with free tickets and luncheon, and hold a sale on the ground. The land so realises high prices, and from 75 to 90 per cent of the purchase-money is allowed to remain as a mortgage on the security of the land. The difference between the cost and selling price of this land comes into the society's accounts as profit, but this profit may never be realised." A panic in financial circles might occasion such a demand for money that even these societies might find themselves under the necessity of realising. Their borrowers might not be able to pay up their instalments, and if land happened to be unsaleable at the same time—as it probably would be during a crisis—the position of the societies would be anything but sound. Such a contingency is by no means impossible. Both in New Zealand and South Australia extreme inflation of prices has been succeeded by extreme depression: the land which a few years ago was bought at extravagant rates is now unsaleable; and had not the building societies in those colonies been prohibited by law from land speculations, nothing could have prevented their sharing in the common disaster.

Seeing that labour is the fund out of which the necessities of human existence are supplied, it must necessarily form an important factor in all enterprises, and to some extent determine the profits to be derived therefrom. In olden times all Oriental nations had their slaves, and—especially among the Jews—labour was not only recognised, but also regulated by law. Slavery was a valued institution in the United States. It was the

subject of statutory regulation ratified in 1783, the year when this colony was founded, notwithstanding that the declaration of Independence affirmed that "all men are free and equal, and possess equally an unalienable right to life and property and the pursuit of happiness." Fortunately those days are gone never to return, and it is to be hoped that the future will not reveal a more relentless tyranny under another form.

Since its emancipation from servile thralldom, labour has made rapid advances. Its perpetually changing condition has been the subject of continual discussion, and its representatives have achieved a position which enables them to meet capitalists on fair terms, and in some instances to occupy vantage ground. By its representatives we do not mean flabby men fond of mounting the stump, and who would rather talk for a day than work for an hour, but intelligent mechanics and hard-handed labourers, who regard useful work as honourable and perform it with fidelity.

In New South Wales the conditions of labour are more favourable to the toiler than in any other part of the world. This arises in some degree from the large amount of capital seeking investment, and partly from the fact of the Government being so extensive an employer of labour. The Government establishments are enormous, and the colony fairly swarms with Civil servants under the Act, and employees not affected by that statute. In addition to these there are on railways in course of construction and other contract works large numbers of men paid with public money. But the rate of wages and the hours of labour are more directly affected by the purely Government departments than by operations paid for on the contract system. It has never been supposed that the latter has stimulated the former to a sharper Government stroke.

There is a marked contrast between the state of things in England and that which prevails in this colony with regard to labour. In the mother country the hours of labour are often too long and the conditions of toil are too severe. In this colony the tendency is to make the hours too short and the conditions too easy. At the pace we are going the world's daily work cannot be accomplished in eight hours. "Eight hours work, eight hours play, and eight shillings a day," is a formula much admired, and well it may be by those who enjoy its practical realisation. The lines have fallen to them in pleasant places, and they have a goodly heritage. They are better off than many of their neighbours, and in a much superior position to men of their own class in other countries. In England the hours of toil are often excessive, and labour is too poorly paid; in this colony many think that the working hours are, among certain classes, too short and that labour consumes too great a proportion of the returns, and consequently leaves too narrow a margin of profit on the outlay. Moreover, there are complaints that shortening the hours of labour has not been productive of either increased vigour or superior workmanship.

Striking examples of disparity in the hours of labour and remuneration are furnished by English and Australian comparisons, and notably in the case of tramways. London tramways in the hands of private companies pay dividends; those of New South Wales, in the hands of the Government, do nothing of the kind. In one of the interesting annual reports of Mr. Commissioner GOONCHAP is the following:—"It will not be denied that the tramways should return a sufficient sum to maintain them in good order and to pay interest upon the capital invested; but while every effort has been made to work the tramways economically, with a due regard to the reasonable requirements of those who make use of them, this result has not been obtained." And he proposed to increase the fares from twopence to threepence on the first sections of the various lines. Assuming that the calculation is made on a fair basis, and that the tramways do not yield an adequate return upon all the capital which may be reasonably charged as against them, it is evident that to make them profitable either the fares must be raised or a reduced amount must be paid for working expenses, or else there must be a proportionate adjustment in both directions.

May it not be maintained that the basis of calculation is faulty? Is there not a large element of profit which does not appear in the returns because the Government does not reap it? For instance, the whole of the cost of the permanent way is charged against the tramway receipts, although it relieves the city and other municipalities through which the trams pass of a large expenditure for street making. If the enormous traffic borne by the tramways were borne by omnibuses, how great would be the increased cost imposed on the municipalities for the maintenance of streets? The omnibuses would pay because the cost of making the roads they travelled over would not be made a special charge against them. The Government has to make and keep in good order not only the tramway track, but fifteen inches on each side of the rails, and this road carries also a large portion of the vehicular traffic on the route. It is not fair, therefore, to quote successful omnibus traffic as a censure upon the want of financial success in the case of tramways.

Another principal cause of the alleged financial failure of tramways is the short hours during which the employees are engaged and the price paid for their labour. Of these we shall give in another article some examples and some contrasts.

We have, fortunately, been so free from railway accidents in this colony that the news of such an occurrence creates a feeling of surprise akin to that with which we might hear of a shipwreck. Accidents, however, it has been wisely remarked, will happen on the best-regulated railways; and, if that reason only, those who are directly responsible for the safe management of the trains in motion, should be always on their guard against them. The disposition to trust to luck which so often manifests itself among men engaged in dangerous occupations is probably a more frequent cause of disaster than is generally supposed. The fact, however, that our list of railway accidents is a singularly small one goes to show that the men in charge of the New South Wales trains are fully aware of their responsibilities. The accident which took place yesterday on the Zigzag will, of course, form the subject of official inquiry, and among the questions which will then occupy attention, the conduct of the engine-driver and the guard will necessarily have to be considered. The action of the Westinghouse brake has been a subject of discussion among railway experts for many years past, and opinions have been much divided as to its merits. Whether yesterday's accident was attributable

to defect in the brakes, or to the slippery state of the rail owing to the recent rains, or to any want of caution on the part of the driver in proceeding on the journey after notice that something was wrong, remains to be determined. At the present moment it would seem, judging from the evidence before us, that the unfortunate result was brought about by a combination of these circumstances, although in what proportion it would be difficult even to conjecture. The line of route is known to be dangerous, in the sense that danger may always be anticipated there, and that great care is essential to the safe management of the traffic. When it was found, at an early period of the journey, that the brakes were not acting, and consequently that the driver had little or no command over his train, that officer would certainly have been justified in declining to take the risk of proceeding any further. With slippery rails and useless brakes, a train might be expected to become unmanageable; and that state of every mile of the running would be full of danger, which neither skill nor experience could avoid.

Elsewhere appears a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Free Trade Association to the COMMISSIONER OF TRADE AND COTTONS, Melbourne, exposing certain abuses in connection with the ad valorem system in Victoria, the effect of which is to prejudice the interests of certain classes in this colony, and to deprive the revenue of Victoria. Three or four cases are named. A quantity of cloth was sent from Sydney to Melbourne. On this an import duty was charged. The cloth was made up in one case into men's trousers, these being exported to and sold in Sydney at 6s. 1d. But they had been valued in Melbourne at 12s., drawn back claimed, and obtained on that account the revenue of Victoria being thus defrauded of nearly £100. Another case shows that Sydney cloth was made up in Melbourne into men's suits at a cost of 27s. 6d. They were sold at a good profit in Sydney at 34s. 6d.; but the Melbourne manufacturer obtained drawback on 6s. 6d.—the drawback being 80 per cent, more than was he entitled to. There is another and still more glaring case, in which 22 dozen plain glass tumblers, costing 9d. per dozen in London, were entered into Victoria on payment of a measure duty of 18s., being at the rate of 1s. per cubic foot. They were shipped to Sydney from open stock as 50 dozen, valued at 6s. per dozen. Thus where 1s. was paid as duty, 30s. was secured as drawback. The actual drawback allowable, if there had been no misrepresentation of number and value, would have been about 6s. If these statements can be proved, as there is no reason to doubt, the discreditable operation of the Victorian ad valorem system is very clear. We cannot suppose for one moment that the Victorian authorities are cognisant of the fraud which is perpetrated on them of their own revenue. They will doubtless take some action to prevent the abuse; but the measures they may adopt will not altogether stop the dishonesty which seems essential to an ad valorem system. The Sydney manufacturers and importers have good reason to move the Free Trade Association to endeavour to endear to the practice which gives the manufacturers and importers of Melbourne some advantage over them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The English mails by the Orient steamer *Liparis* were delivered yesterday morning, the date being to the 12th ultima. In another portion of this issue will be found our London letter, and full details of the riots which took place in London on the 9th ultimo.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held last night. Nearly all the Ministers were present, and attention was, we are informed, concentrated on the maturing of the details of the financial policy which is to be submitted to Parliament. The meeting, which began at half-past 7 o'clock, was not over until 1 o'clock this morning. Ministers will meet again at half-past 7 this evening. A meeting of the Executive Council is to be held at noon to-day.

An accident occurred to the tourists' train which left Bathurst at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Considerable damage was done to the engine and some of the carriages, and a number of persons were injured. On arriving at the top of the Lapstone Zigzag the train became unmanageable owing to the failure of the brake. The engine finally ran into the "top knife" of the Zigzag, and the shock caused much damage. On receipt of the intelligence of the accident in Sydney, prompt measures were adopted in order to afford relief to the injured, and a special train was despatched from Penrith. The passengers were brought on to the metropolis yesterday afternoon. An official inquiry into the cause of the accident is being conducted.

On Saturday afternoon Admiral KNORR entertained at 400 ladies and gentlemen on board S.M.S. *Bismarck*, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Moore lent a large quantity of pot-plant; the wreath, ornamentation of the tables, and bouquets of various styles for the guests were the work of Messrs. Tressler and Bartlett, of the Sydney Arcade; and Messrs. Gunster and Co. supplied the refreshments.

The guests, who were received by Admiral KNORR on the quarter-deck, included Admiral Tryon, Captain Lake, Captain Brooks and Captain Cooke, Captains Valois, Kuhn, and Bendersheim, with the officers of the German squadron, and the commanders and officers of her Majesty's ships in port; judges and members, with the ladies of their families; Colonel Robins, and many military and naval officers of the local forces, &c. In uniform, the band of the 12th Battalion, and those with parades between, made it nearly sunset when the festivity was over. The guests left much pleased with the entertainment.

Shortly before noon on Sunday Admiral KNORR paid his farewell visit to Admiral Tryon, meeting his Excellency the Governor and Lady Carrington, who, with the Hon. Miss Harbord, had attended divine service on board the flagship. On the Admiral's arrival the Nelson saluted with 13 guns, and immediately on his leaving a return salute of the same number of guns was fired from the *Bismarck*. A rapid exchange of signals followed between the vessels of the squadron and the Nelson, and precisely at 2 p.m. the *Bismarck* slipped her moorings and moved off; passing round the Nelson, the band of that vessel playing "Ich bin ein Preuse," the *Bismarck* answering with "God save the Queen." The English band again responded with "Die Wacht am Rhein," and the Germans courteously replied with "Rule Britannia." scarcely had the *Bismarck* passed the Nelson when the *Gneisenau*, leaving Woolloomooloo Bay, passed the stern of the English flagship, the bands again interchanging courtesies. The *Olga* followed, and amid cheers from crowds of people assembled at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, Potts Point, and other spots near the three vessels sailed on their way, bound for Auckland.

We understand that the Government have finally decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Stephens and Co. for the railway extension from Tenterfield to the Queensland border, and that the work will be proceeded with without further delay.

Some weeks ago we published a description of an experiment on the suitability of Australian timbers for wood engraving, conducted in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Mr. A. Rudder, of the Forest Branch of the Mines Department, who was engaged in this experiment, has kindly furnished us with some supplementary information on two of the points mentioned in the article. Referring to the names of the timbers found best adapted for engraving purposes, he states that the order of merit is as follows:—1st, *Hemicryphus Australicus*; 2nd, the brushwood species; 3rd, the quandong; 4th, the scrub myrtle; and 5th, the Eugenia species. The two latter are but little inferior in some respects to the first-named, but are of different texture. The botanical name of the brushwood and one or two of the others have not yet been ascertained, owing to the want of the flowers and fruit. In connection with the sizes of the blocks experimented on, Mr. Rudder goes on to show that their small size must not be taken as an indication that the Australian engraving timbers are either small or scarce. Some of these pieces were furnished from a small private collection of Mr. Rudder's,

and were necessarily of small size, having been conveyed to the engraver because they were in a better condition at the time than some of the larger pieces collected for the Government. The following are the sizes of the timbers above referred to:—*Hemicryphus Australicus*, average diameter, fully 2 feet; exception, 3 feet; brushwood, up to 2 feet diameter; quandong, average diameter, 4 to 5 inches, and up to 6 and 7 inches; scrub myrtle, average diameter, 8 to 10 inches, and up to 12 inches; and Eugenia species, average diameter, about 10 inches, and up to 18 or 20 inches. The marble-wood, which was altogether too fresh for any test, may be had up to 18 or 20 inches in diameter; and it has been favourably reported on. Some of these woods are rather plentiful in their natural habitat, particularly the *Hemicryphus*, the scrub myrtle, and the Eugenia species. The marble-wood, though not so plentiful, is not scarce.

From the evidence given it appeared that on the night in question Captain Young, of the *Gretta*, Captain Paterson, of the Edinburgh, and Mr. Irwin wished to board the *Gretta*, and asked Smith to take them from the Fort. Smith declined to do so, saying that he was not a boatman. It was raining and the wind was somewhat fresh, but not so much so as to prevent the boatman from putting off. Smith, who received a good character from several parties, stated that he was unable to take the party to the ship by himself. The Board, after a short deliberation, announced that they had decided to suspend Smith's certificate for one month, and that had it not been for the good character he received, the term would have been much longer.

ADMIRAL AUBREY, the new Secretary of the French Navy, has an interesting history. He was in command of the *Le Seignelay* when Mr. Consul Griffin of this city was mobbed by the filibusters in Samoa in 1877. The United States Consulate had been taken possession of by the filibusters, and Mr. Griffin (the Consul) rudely thrust from office. Admiral Aubrey, who was then a captain in the French navy, restored to his post by the protection of the native Government. Upon the arrival of the *Le Seignelay* at Tahiti the Governor-General there, disapproving of the proceedings of the French commander, took his ship from him and sent him to trial by court-martial. When Consul Aubrey reached Papeete, instead of being tried by court-martial, he was received with the thanks and gratitude of the American nation for his services to Mr. Newman, and promoted to the rank of Commodore. At a later period he was made an admiral and he is now Secretary of the French Navy.

THE result of the recent University examinations are given elsewhere.

YESTERDAY morning a deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales waited upon the Governor and presented him with a congratulatory address on his assuming the Governorship of this colony. His Excellency replied in appropriate terms. The deputation also presented his Excellency with a petition to the Queen praying that either the present arrangement in connection with the New Hebrides group of islands should be continued, or that Great Britain should annex them. His Excellency promised to forward the petition to her Majesty.

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet was given last night in the School of Arts, Balmain, to Alderman Alfred Hancock, J.P., who, after a career of usefulness in the colony, is about to visit England for the enjoyment of a well-earned holiday. The Mayor of Balmain, Captain R. H. Punch, presided, and there were about 70 gentlemen present, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Garrard, Booth, and Hyam, M.L.A. The chairman briefly proposed the toast of "The Queen," which, as usual, was drunk with musical accompaniment. The speakers of the Banquet were the name of the successful candidates in the metropolitan district:—W. J. Harris, H. Weatherburn, R. H. Caunter, S. Oakes, Thomas Whitecock, E. P. Fox, Thomas Cowley, W. C. Fleming, J. W. Parish, B. Parker, J. R. Martin, Walter Turner, W. M. Gann, J. Coome, Thomas Wilcock, A. E. Hollis, W. H. Franklin, T. K. McGowan, C. Mathison, and J. J. Cardiff. The Newcastle district, the following was passed by Dr. Woodward and Morgan. The following is the result of the recent University examinations are given elsewhere.

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A VENUE pleasant outing was spent on Saturday afternoon by the collectors of the Glebe-road Wesleyan Juvenile Missionary Society, together with a few friends numbering about 80. The steamer *Psyche* left the Circular Quay about 2.30, and steamed up the various bays in Middle Harbour. About half-an-hour's walk was spent on shore, and the steamer returned about 6 o'clock.

THE *Ne Caledonien*, writing upon the subject of the New Hebrides, says:—"The New Hebrides are ours logically, commercially, and geographically, and we desire France and her Government to transform our moral rights into legal facts. If not, our necessary and legitimate influence in the southern seas will be irreversibly lost. The colonisation of the New Hebrides by the French is easy and certain."

THE inquires of the Victorian Minister of Trade and Customs with regard to the storage of dynamite and other explosives have (according to the *Argus*) elicited the fact that considerable quantities of those dangerous compounds not intended for use in this colony are brought into Port Phillip, and lodged there until removed. The "Firm" proposed by Mr. Newman, and acknowledged by Messrs. Watson and Mason; and several other toasts were proposed and honoured. The proceedings were further enlivened by songs and recitations, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close with the National Anthem shortly before 11 o'clock.

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A COMPLIMENTARY banquet was given last night in the temporary office, Post-office-chambers, last Wednesday evening, for the purpose of considering what steps ought now to be taken in the formation of the club.

LAST evening a public meeting, under the auspices of the Trades' and Labour Council and Democratic Alliance, was held in front of the Town Hall, to express approval of the action of the Government in omitting the vote for immigration from the Estimates, and to pledge itself to oppose any Government or member who should seek to reinstate the item. Mr. T. Caddy, president of the Trades' and Labour Council, occupied the chair. A resolution pending the meeting to object to the object named was carried unanimously. The meeting was attended by about 1200 persons, and the proceedings throughout were of the most orderly character.

THE unemployed who were despatched to various quarters and placed on relief works are beginning to find employment elsewhere. Yesterday 20, who had registered for relief at the office of the Public Works, obtained employment at the rate of 7s. 6d. per day to clear land at Rose Bay, Mr. Liddell. About a dozen more have left the Rockwood works lately, having found other work on more profitable terms; 30 men were registered yesterday morning for free naval service; and of the 26 who registered on Saturday 1st left yesterday morning. Benson, whose discharge was referred to in our Monday's issue, presented himself again that day at the labour office with another recommendation from Sir Alfred Stephen, in Sir Alfred stated that he still had confidence in Benson

Christian Effort.—The Sydney United Evangelistic choir will render several selections during the evening. Tea will be served at 6.30 p.m.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.

The directors of the Commercial Bank of South Australia held a meeting to-day with their solicitor. The letter from Melbourne with regard to the proposed amalgamation of the bank with the Commercial Bank of Australia has been received in Adelaide, but the contents have not been made known. Owing to the illness of Mr. Tarlton, there was not a quorum of the directors present, and the meeting could not be held. It is understood that in the letter an alternative scheme is proposed. Mr. Rischbieth states that to carry out the scheme new shares will have to be issued, and this would involve a month's delay. Mr. Rischbieth, Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P., Mr. P. F. Bonnin, and Mr. G. F. B. Hancock have issued circulars calling a meeting at the Exchange on Wednesday of shareholders favourable to making arrangements for continuing the business of the bank. The object is to agree upon a definite scheme, which may be laid before the adjourned meeting of shareholders for the resumption of the bank's business or for amalgamation with another bank. The date of the meeting is to be postponed to March 15, which will be held before the adjourned meeting. From this it appears that the totals have been reduced from £1,969,536 18s. 2d. to £1,880,710 8s. 4d. The statement has not yet been audited, and the details are therefore at present withheld.

PROPOSED LIEN LAW FOR CONTRACT WORK IN QUEENSLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, MONDAY.

A conference took place on Saturday afternoon between a committee from the Builders' and Contractors' Association and a deputation from the Trades and Labour Council, at which the demand of the Queensland European Labourers' Protection Society for the weekly payment of wages was discussed. The deputation displayed a very friendly spirit during the discussion which took place. The contractors urged as the best means of preventing labourers from being swindled, the introduction of a lien law for contract work. The suggestion met with approval, and ultimately the committee promised to aid the Contractors' Association in securing the passing of a labourers' lien law, and stated they would represent the labourers' side of the question to their association as soon as had been laid before them.

EXTENSION of the NEW GERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS to QUEENSLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, MONDAY.

With reference to the cablegram stating that the German steamers will proceed to Brisbane on and after the 14th July, Captain Leist, of North German Lloyd's, is now here for the purpose of ascertaining what facilities exist as regards wharfage, &c., and also the extent of the commerce, in view of the proposed extension of the company's service to Brisbane. He has had an interview with Mr. Griffith, but it is understood that no proposals were made on either side.

FAREWELL TO WILLIAM BEACH AT WOLLONGONG.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WOLLONGONG, MONDAY.

On Saturday night about 30 gentlemen met together in the Literary Hall, Brownsville, to bid godspeed to William Beach previous to his leaving for England. Mr. John Bovard, the Mayor of Central Illawarra, presided, and the Mayor of Wollongong being vice-chairman. The chairman proposed the loyal and patriotic toast, after which he gave "Our Guest, William Beach, Champion Sculler." He said that some time ago, when the idea was first mooted for their guest to contest the palm for sculling with the redoubtable Hanlon those who had greatest faith in Beach's prowess thought it foolhardy. However, several friends felt satisfied he would not discredit the attempt. Unfortunately, on the first occasion the foul attributed to the Tomki detracted from the decisiveness of the victory. He need not remind them of the remarks made then. However, the second contest proved Beach to be a far more extended field than that of the colonies. His last contest proved him to be indeed the champion, and he had no doubt that when they met again to welcome him on his return they would find that the title won on the Parramatta would be confirmed on the champion course of the world, the Thames. They would recall that some Americans had offered to pay Beach's expenses if he went home. However, they would have an opportunity of trying conclusions with him without any outlay on their part. Beach said lately that he was afraid of no man, so long as he got fair play. All knew that this would be the case in England.

Beach on rising was received enthusiastically. He said all of the many acts of kindness shown him since he became as it were public property, none were more grateful to him than those of his friends in Illawarra, where everyone knew him, and he knew everybody. Many of his friends thought he was doing wrong in going to England; as at present he was not afraid but in meeting them again he would still hold his present position. So long as he got fair play he would do his level best to bring the proud title back to Illawarra. One thing he would promise—and he felt satisfied they would not doubt his word—that whatever temptations were thrown in his way they might depend that, in whatever contest he was engaged, he would run straight and true from start to finish. He wished them all good-bye, and hoped to meet them all well on his return.

Owing to the short notice and many previous engagements, many persons were prevented from attending the farewell gathering.

CASE OF DROWNING NEAR NEWCASTLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, MONDAY.

An inquest was held this afternoon at Linemurher Bay, by the district coroner, on the body of Thomas Buckham, who was drowned on Saturday evening.

The evidence showed that deceased left Newcastle on that evening with his wife and a labourer named Thomas Singleton in a boat, to proceed to Buckham's house on Smith's Island, up the river; all three were drunk, and Singleton was pulling. All three

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will preside at the farewell banquet to Mr. R. Murray Smith, the retiring Agent-General for Victoria, on the 7th April. Amongst those who have intimated their intention of being present on the occasion are Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Derby, Colonel Stanley (late Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Earl of Kimberley, and the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Home Secretary.

THE NEW LINE OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The new line of steam communication, which has been established by the German Lloyd's Association between Bremerhaven and Australia, will commence on the 14th July. The service has been extended to Brisbane.

THE SOCIALIST RIOT IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

A renewal of the Socialist riots at Liege, in Belgium, has been threatened, and a strong force of the military has been stationed in the town to prevent an outbreak.

WALLACE ROSS AND HANLAN.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Wallace Ross has challenged Edward Hanlan and also Neil Matterson, of New South Wales, to row a sculling match.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAPH.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 22.

It is expected that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria will yield under protest to the demands of Russia that he shall renounce his appointment as a member of the Federal Council, in the place of Aymo Douglas.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Right Hon. John Bright is endeavouring to bring about an understanding between Mr. Gladstone and Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

Colonel Morgan, the United States Consul, held an inquiry to-day into the cause of the burning of the American ship Paul Jones on Saturday off Lorne. He found that the fire was the result of an accident. No further investigation will be made in this colony, as the Steam Navigation Board has no jurisdiction in the matter. The steamer Despatch has been sent down with dynamite to blow up the scuttled vessel, which projects above the surface of the water.

The Government has been informed by the Agent-General that the arrangements which have been entered into for the colonial wines at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in London, are, in the opinion of himself and Mr. Bosisto, satisfactory under all the circumstances of the case. The caterers to the Exhibition will receive 20 per cent. from the receipt of the sale of colonial wines.

Professor Tucker, the new professor of classics at Melbourne University, delivered his inaugural lecture in the Wilson Hall to-day, on "The place of classics in a liberal education." He urged that the University should insist on the compulsory study of classics in its curriculum.

In the County Court, before Mr. Justice Kerferd, to-day, Patrick Peter McLaren recovered £3,750 damages against the Wilson Hall for injuries sustained through the negligence of defendants' employees.

Plaintiff, who is a young man, was repairing a silt barge, and was crushed by an iron door being allowed to fall on him, rendering him a helpless cripple for life.

To-day Messrs. Vuille and Co. sold at Tattersall's the following racehorses:—The Nun to Mr. J. B. Robertson for 350 guineas; Caulfield to Mr. E. Weekes for 80 guineas; and Bob Cooper to Mr. A. R. Robertson for 200 guineas.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Manufactures held to-day, notice of motion was given to the effect that the Government should be requested to include intercolonial reciprocity in their programme for Parliament.

Sir James McCulloch was entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Town Hall this evening, prior to his departure for England. The Mayor of Melbourne occupied the chair, and in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," referred to the great services rendered to the colony by Sir James McCulloch during his 38 years' residence in it. Sir James McCulloch, in reply, mentioned some of the principal measures carried out by himself during his extended official career, and warned the colony to be cautious in borrowing money for public works that might not be reproductive. The interest paid on borrowed money was already a great drain on the finances of the colony.

At a meeting of bootmakers, which was held this evening, it was reported that the masters had accepted the revised scale of prices, which gave the men an advance of ten per cent. for first-class work. It was resolved to revise the log for the second-class work.

An extraordinary meeting of the Hairdressers Union was held to-night for the purpose of supporting the movement for closing the shops at 7 o'clock. It was resolved to petition all suburban councils asking them to enforce the Act. Some members of the trade have gone out on strike because the masters required them to work after 7 o'clock in the evening. It was resolved that they should be supported by the union.

MURRUMBURRAH, MONDAY.

THE usual annual harvest thanksgiving service was held yesterday in St. Paul's Church, Murrumburrah, when the building was crowded. The display of fruit, wheat, and corn was excellent. The church was beautifully decorated.

The incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Watson, presided at the service for the occasion.

The weather is unusually dry, and the want of rain is beginning to tell. The prospects for the coming season are looking anything but encouraging.

NEWCASTLE, MONDAY.

Contracts have been given out by one firm alone for buildings in Newcastle and suburbs during the past three weeks for £11,000.

A public meeting of land and coal miners is to be held to-morrow at Pelican Flat, Lake Macquarie, to consider the steps to obtain the necessary requirements for the Lake district and develop its resources.

TENTERFIELD, MONDAY.

There are a large number of the unemployed here, awaiting the commencement of the works on the border railway. Many of the men camped along the proposed line are almost starving. There is no other means of employment available.

WILCANNIA, MONDAY.

The weather is cool and dry. The river is commencing to fall.

WOLLONGONG, MONDAY.

The weather has been very variable for some days, alternately hot and cold. Yesterday morning the thermometer was over 95 in the shade, and three hours after it fell below 70. A strong southerly breeze blew last night, and showers of rain fell during the night. To-day it is cloudy, with every appearance of rain, which is much wanted.

YOUNG, MONDAY.

The new rifle butts were opened on Saturday afternoon. Captain Healey and a number of the reserve corps were present. Some excellent shooting was done, under the supervision of Sergeant Riley.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, MONDAY.

A man named Thomas Hill, who was a steamer passenger from Townsville by the steamer Keilwarr, dexterously jumped overboard when the steamer was leaving Keilwarr Bay, and was drowned. The body was stopped, and a boat was lowered; but no trace of the missing man could be found. It is asserted that he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens.

A strange case of mistaken identity is reported. A man recently threw himself into the river from the Botanic Gardens, and was drowned. The body was afterwards recovered, and identified as that of a man named Charles Bulmer, who it was stated was well connected both at home and in New South Wales.

Since the recovery and supposed identification of the body in question, the body remained in the boat on the beach only covered with a sail, from the time of the accident till the Coroner arrived on the scene. The Coroner (Mr. Chapman) reprimanded the woman to-day for her neglect.

She said she would not allow the body to be buried like a pauper, but eventually the Coroner ordered a shroud to be placed over the body and the body has since been removed.

The steamer Sue, which arrived direct from Hong Kong last night, brought opium to the value of

£11,000. The duty which was paid upon the consignment amounted to about £366. Some £1410 worth of the opium is for Port Darwin.

The steamer Glorious arrived at Townsville to-day. She was towed off King's Reef last Wednesday morning. It was found when she was astern that she made less water than when fast on the reef, but the pumps had to be kept going. Captain Cowie will appear before the Marine Board at Townsville on Wednesday to show why his certificate should not be dealt with.

Captain Thompson with the cutter Riverina, arrived at Townsville this afternoon from Towns, Tasmania. Captain Peterson and a crew of four Tasmania natives are also on board. The natives reported to Captain Thompson that Ah Kim, master of the schooner Pride of Logan, was murdered by the natives of Tarawera, the largest island of the Egmont group. Captain Thompson last saw the Pride of Logan two months ago, at Shute Harbour, when all were well on board.

The place where the murder was committed was the scene of Captain Frier's death, and other massacres.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.

The new line of steam communication, which has been established by the German Lloyd's Association between Bremerhaven and Australia, will commence on the 14th July. The service has been extended to Brisbane.

THE NEW LINE OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

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THE SOCIALIST RIOT IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

A renewal of the Socialist riots at Liege, in Belgium, has been threatened, and a strong force of the military has been stationed in the town to prevent an outbreak.

WALLACE ROSS AND HANLAN.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Wallace Ross has challenged Edward Hanlan and also Neil Matterson, of New South Wales, to row a sculling match.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAPH.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 22.

It is expected that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria will yield under protest to the demands of Russia that he shall renounce his appointment as a member of the Federal Council, in the place of Aymo Douglas.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Right Hon. John Bright is endeavouring to bring about an understanding between Mr. Gladstone and Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan.

WALLACE ROSS AND HANLAN.

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THE FRUIT MARKETS.

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

A meeting of fruitgrowers, dealers, and importers was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of drawing attention to the want of accommodation in the Queen-street fruit markets, and urging that steps should be taken at once to meet the requirements of the trade. There were upwards of 150 present. Mr. F. Abigail, M.L.A., occupied the chair. Mr. N. G. Gurnett, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Palmer, and Mr. C. A. Parker, apology was received from Mr. V. Parkes, M.L.A.

Mr. E. WHITAKER, the secretary of an organised movement for the purpose of securing proper market accommodation made a statement showing the progress of the movement. He stated that the resolution was entirely unanimous, and that, of the 150 present, 120 had voted in favour of the motion. In the course of his speech he had frequently discussed the unsatisfactory state of things that existed in the fruit markets, and the many ineffectual attempts that had been made to improve them. At the instance of Mr. Abigail they met at his house on 15th February, to decide upon the best course of action, and they decided upon holding a series of meetings at the various centres of population throughout the fruit-growing districts of Central Cumberland, and published the details of their meeting and their opinions, and invited the aid of other interested persons. These preliminary meetings had proved successful; they had obtained the co-operation of persons interested in fruit growing in other parts of the colony, and they had now assembled to hear the opinions of their metropolitan friends, and to propose such alterations as would meet their demands. They had decided upon the appointment of a committee to visit upon His Worship the Mayor of Sydney. He asked them not to be carried away by the appearance of anything that might seem wonderful in the plan of new markets unless it could be shown that they were designed to meet the general number, and not a single which would be a producer, whether transmitting his fruit by land or water, to obtain all the modern facilities for marketing the same. He went on to describe the progress of the agitation, and the final public meeting, which was held at Ryde, the principal meeting, and other meetings held at Penrith, Hillsdale, Bankhill Hills, Smithfield, and Parramatta, up to this final public meeting. The same resolution was adopted at all the meetings, affirming that the accommodation of the fruit markets in Sydney was inadequate, and that steps should be taken to provide for it. Delegates from each district had been appointed, and a committee was formed. Representatives were also chosen at Liverpool, Camden, and other places. The committee decided to convene the present meeting. At all the meetings, except the one held at Ryde, it was resolved that in all sales of fruit the case should be included. It was their intention to organise a fruitgrowers' union.

The correspondence read included the reply of the town clerk to a letter from the secretary, conveying an intimation that the next step at present was to apply to the mayor for a meeting, and an instruction to the city architect to provide plans for the re-building of the George-street markets, and the erection of new markets at the Haymarket and the Markets Wharf. There was also a letter from the Mayor, stating that he would receive the deputation when they were prepared to lay their views before him.

Mr. TANSEY moved the first resolution.—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the accommodation at the fruit markets is not sufficient for present requirements, and that steps should be taken immediately for increasing the accommodation referred to in the last resolution." The industry was in a period of prosperity, and it was now time that it took up its proper position amongst the industries of New South Wales. It was not understood by any of the speakers that the fruit-growers had any objection to the re-building of the George-street markets, and the erection of new markets at the Haymarket and the Markets Wharf. There was also a letter from the Mayor, stating that he would receive the deputation when they were prepared to lay their views before him.

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Mr. LOVELL seconded the motion, and mentioned in illustration the crowded state of the market, that it had to be closed early every evening on Thursday at dinner-time, simply to get a stand that afternoon, or else he could not get in on Friday morning.

Mr. BULL supported the resolution. He observed that it was only a natural desire for a person to walk round these markets to see what was for sale. He was surprised to find that the markets had not been allowed to remain open such a state for so many years. They should try to get a better market for the benefit of both buyers and sellers, and this place was totally unfit for people to go through to buy their fruit. Alderman Palmer had shown his three sites; one being at the Haymarket, another at the Markets Wharf, and they were building a large market on the present site, and another at the Haymarket, three stories high, into which, he presumed, the trade would take the fruit direct, which would be one of the greatest possible benefits to the produce. It was the duty of the Mayors and aldermen to do something done. As to the present site, it was dedicated as a produce market as far back as 1810, and was bounded by George, York, and Market streets, and the old burial-ground, taking in the Central Police Court site. It had been erected by the police court, and the old burial-ground, which should be studied in this matter. If the police court site were used for a square for the growth of the city, it would be convenient to have the market erected in three storeys, as proposed by the City Architect. They had got a good deal of space in other colonies. The industry was so important that proper accommodation should be given to those engaged in it. There should be also kept in view the desirability of facilitating the purchase of fruit as an article of diet which helped to give the body a great deal of energy, especially after the exertion of mental labour. (Applause.)

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Mr. Nourse spoke in support of the resolution. He called on all concerned in this question not to rest satisfied with the preparation of plans. They needed to form a union, and their united power would be so great that they would get what they required.

Mr. Gossom's speech referred to the great value of fruit as a health-giving diet, and urged that the fruit market should be one of the fine buildings in the city. The accommodation now given for the fruit-growers was most disgraceful. It prevented the produce being properly displayed, and gave no opportunity to bring in good fruit to market. Therefore the growers did not go in for quality, but rather sent in anything to make up quantity, of which a good deal was often not fit for use. They use a deal of waste fruit put into boxes, and sent it off to the market for sale. This waste cannot be taken place now, because it was boiled up for jam, instead of the fruit being given to the people to eat in its proper state. Fruit was dear in Sydney as in any city in the world, in proportion to the use that could be made of it. They had only paid for getting the proper means of exhibiting and distributing the fruit. There should be a stream of water through the market, to keep it cool, and for other purposes. At present the fruit could not be properly treated, and it was damaged when it left the market.

Mr. INMAN remarked that as the growers, dealers, and importers were all represented at this meeting, it was evident that the markets were inadequate for the requirements of any one branch of the trade. The question was not whether they had not a market, but whether it was fit for use. This waste cannot be taken place now, because it was boiled up for jam, instead of the fruit being given to the people to eat in its proper state. Fruit was dear in Sydney as in any city in the world, in proportion to the use that could be made of it. They had only paid for getting the proper means of exhibiting and distributing the fruit. There should be a stream of water through the market, to keep it cool, and for other purposes. At present the fruit could not be properly treated, and it was damaged when it left the market.

Mr. GOSSEY remarked that as the growers, dealers, and importers were all represented at this meeting, it was evident that the markets were inadequate for the requirements of any one branch of the trade. The question was not whether they had not a market, but whether it was fit for use. This waste cannot be taken place now, because it was boiled up for jam, instead of the fruit being given to the people to eat in its proper state. Fruit was dear in Sydney as in any city in the world, in proportion to the use that could be made of it. They had only paid for getting the proper means of exhibiting and distributing the fruit. There should be a stream of water through the market, to keep it cool, and for other purposes. At present the fruit could not be properly treated, and it was damaged when it left the market.

Mr. GOSSEY moved.—"That three delegates from this meeting be appointed to act in conjunction with the delegates appointed at the various meetings throughout the colony, to wait upon His Worship the Mayor of Sydney for the purpose of securing proper accommodation, and requesting that immediate steps be taken to have a more suitable market accommodation afforded as soon as possible."

Mr. T. R. SMITHS, in supporting the motion, referred to Russell's house, at the foot of Bathurst-street, as being a convenient place; but regardless of the question of site, it was necessary that they should have proper accommodation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. GOSSY, TUCKWELL moved.—"That three delegates from this meeting be appointed to act in conjunction with the delegates appointed at the various meetings throughout the colony, to wait upon His Worship the Mayor of Sydney for the purpose of securing proper accommodation, and requesting that immediate steps be taken to have a more suitable market accommodation afforded as soon as possible."

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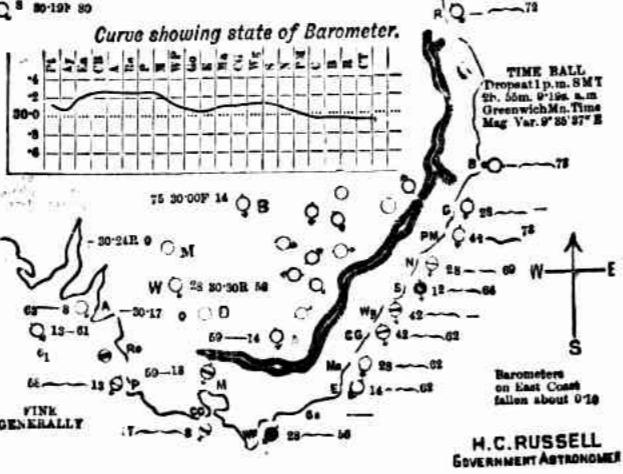
The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. LYONS, in speaking on the resolution, remarked that this movement had nothing to do with suggesting any site. (Hear, hear!) New South Wales was the great fruit

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR MARCH 22, 1886.

Stations	Altitude	M. above sea level
Albury	b	9446
Bathurst	b	10838
Batemans	b	9847
Berrima	b	8460
Bottlars	b	10867
C. St. Geo.	b	9176
Carcoar	b	7756
Castlereagh	b	8857
Clarence	b	8861
C. St. P. B.	b	9446
Cocobay	b	9357
Chambley	b	7556
D. St. Geo.	b	9266
Denton	b	9545
Dubbo	b	9854
Euston	b	8749
Forbes	b	9754
Goulburn	b	9055
Grafston	b	10566

LATITUDE 33° 41' S. LONGITUDE 106° 40' E.
Average Annual Rainfall for 27 years..... 40-982
Average for 8 years from Jan. 1st to February 28th 9112
Total Rainfall from January 1st to March 22nd 6311
Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr. and Mean Sea Level



NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.
In the list of stations the column headed W. gives the state of the weather at 9 a.m.; b standing for blue sky; c, cloudy but dry; d, drizzling rain; f, fog; g, cloudy, hazy; m, misty; n, rain; o, rain with thunder; p, rain with lightning; q, rain with thunder and lightning; r, rain with heavy thunder; s, rain with heavy lightning; t, rain with heavy thunder and lightning; u, rain with heavy thunder and lightning; v, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; w, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; x, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; y, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; z, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; A, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; B, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; C, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; D, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; E, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; F, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; G, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; H, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; I, rain with heavy lightning and thunder; 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Auction Sales.

HORSES, VEHICLES, AND HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Horses, etc., will be at the bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

LIVERY: In this department charges moderate and best of service.

A special sale every Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock of Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

PALE HARNESS HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, broken to single and double harness, just landed ex Curico and Rome.

SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, broken to saddle and double harness, quiet to train, a good buggy horse, and a fast trotter.

PONY, CART, AND HARNES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, broken to single and double harness, quiet and strong.

USEFUL HARNESS HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, broken to saddle and harness, very fast trotter.

CART AND HARNES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, broken to saddle and harness, quiet and strong.

BOTT'S PONY, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, broken to saddle and harness, quiet and strong.

MANNING RIVER HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A young draught horse gelding, 3 years by Champion, sub-

A handsome well-bred gelding, broken to saddle and harness, just landed ex Chile, a splendid horse.

A young gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, a cream filly, a fast trotter.

A bay colt, 4 years, unbroken, would do well for canthus work.

The above will be found a good lot.

5 FRENCH COUNTRY HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. Jones, Esq., Manning River, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A young gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, and well matched.

A young gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, a chestnut, a fast trotter.

A bay mare, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness.

An active draught or van horse, 4 years, colour bay, subject to a few small marks.

STYLISH JACKS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A chestnut gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, and very fast.

GEORGE KISS AND SON have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at noon, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street.

The beautiful saddle and buggy mare Modesty, by Lottery by Dartford.

SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A handsome well-bred bay gelding, a splendid horse, with excellent points.

BROOCHES OR VICTORIA HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from D. Phillips, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A handsome bay gelding, 16-1, 7 years, quiet in saddle and harness, and well matched.

A young gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, stand train, would suit saddle or cab. Also, good second-hand harness.

TO RACING MEN AND OTHERS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A handsome well-bred bay gelding, a splendid horse, with excellent points.

NEWSPACER.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A brown gelding, 5 years, by Sunlight, out of Dismas, very fast and good performer.

FULL PARTICULARS AT SALE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

The above first-class vehicle.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A superior brown gelding, 16, very handsome, and fine action, a good horse, and would make a first-rate carriage horse in town, having wonderful knee action, and being as active as pony.

NEW SPHINXCAR.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A brown gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, fit for cab or social work.

UPRIGHT HARNESS HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A brown gelding, 16, broken to saddle and harness, quiet, stand train, and fit for a Victoria or brougham.

WELL-KNOWN BROUHAN HORSE.

Without Reserve.

TO CABINETS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A brown gelding, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, fit for cab or social work.

UPRIGHT HARNESS HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A brown gelding, 16, broken to saddle and harness, quiet, stand train, and fit for a Victoria or brougham.

WELL-KNOWN BROUHAN HORSE.

Without Reserve.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from J. N. Hart, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

A small gelding, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, used to train, and fit for any kind of harness work; for family use he cannot be beaten.

TROTTING HORSE, FEMALE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

A female, one of the fastest trotting horses in Sydney, broken to saddle and harness, stand train.

CHAS. MOORE AND CO. HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL BY AUCTION.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from — Mrs. Bennett, Jun., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

Chas. Moore, Jun., a fine chestnut, stand train, and fit for a Victoria or brougham.

WELL-KNOWN BROUHAN HORSE.

Without Reserve.

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Auction Sales.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock.

EXTENSIVE SALE
of
OILMEN'S STORES and GROCERIES.

By order of the Importers.

Comprising

500 Cases Holbrook's Pickles, red label
500 ditto ditto, blue label
500 ditto ditto
500 ditto ditto
500 ditto James
500 ditto Fresh, Herring
500 ditto Fish
500 ditto Crates and Blackwall's Goods
500 ditto Morris' ditto
500 ditto General Confectionary
500 ditto Cuttings' Preserves
500 ditto mustard
500 ditto Peperomia
500 ditto Assorted Confectionery
etc., etc.

These shipments are for absolute sale.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, as above.

Particulars in Catalogue.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,

at the CITY MART, at 11 o'clock.

LЕНТ SEASON.

600 PACKAGES PRESERVED FISH,
just landed ex KELAT.

On Account of the Shippers.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction as above.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,

at 11 O'CLOCK.

CLEARING SALE
of
NEW SEASIDE TEA.Ex Catherline, Tasmania, Woollong, and Sans,
from Foochow.

272 HALF-CHENTS CONGOU

668 QUARTER-CHENTS N. & P. PEKOE.

By Order of the Importer,

Mr. H. T. REMINGTON.

Comprising Good Medium and Fine Flavoury
Van Tong, Ching Woe, and Yung How.

FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION,

FRASER and CO.,
of THE CITY MART,
on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886,

at 11 o'clock.

Masters now on view.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock.

CHINESE TEA.

CANTON MIXTURES,

in Heavy Packages of Superb Quality

Comprising

I over 140, ex Sans,
100 Half-Chents Tea.Over 120 ex Tasmania,
50 Half-Chents Tea.

Y 168, ex Memur,

50 Half-Chents Tea.

Over 180, ex Mount Lebanon

60 Half-Chents Tea.

Over 160, ex Hampshire

20 Half-Chents Tea.

160 Packages Tea.

On account of whom it may concern

IN AN ESTATE.

The above.

Terms at 10%.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

5000 PACKAGES TEA,
for which special catalogues are issued.

SUGARS.

1725 PACKAGES
GILTORES AND GROCERIES.

By order of the Consignee.

50 CASES HAM.

In account of the consignee.

GEORGIA SOAP.

PROVISIONS, etc., etc.

FRASER and CO. will sell the above by auction
on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

By order of Messrs. John Gilchrist and Co.

Ex William Duthie.

BONDED OCTOBER, 1874.

77 Dms. KENNETH MacKEEVE and CO.'S SHERRY,
in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 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892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908,

